SEPTEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3095.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed, and for Sale by the Printers hereof,

Poor Richard *improved:*

BEING AN

ALMANACK

For the Year of our Lord 1790.

The ACT for regulating

The Coaſting Trade

Is this day publiſhed, and to be ſold at WILLIAM PRICHARD'S Book-ſtore, in Market-ſtreet---Price *One Shilling.*

This Day is Publiſhed, Sold by

THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE-HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets——*(Price 1/6)*

AN ORATION,

Delivered July 4th, 1789, at the Preſbyterian Church, in Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

By the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, A. M.

Profeſſor of Engliſh and Oratory, in the College and Academy of Philadelphia.

To which is added, a PRAYER, delivered on the ſame occaſion.

By the Rev. ASHBEL GREEN, A. M.

Junior Paſtor of the Second Preſbyterian Church.

Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Pennſylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

Public Sale of Real Eſtate.

At the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of September inſt. at ſeven o'clock in the evening, will be SOLD, the following property, viz.

Late belonging to Alexander Tod, Eſquire.

A TWO ſtory Frame Houſe, Work Shops and Lot of Ground, in the Northern Liberties of the city of Philadelphia, on the eaſt ſide of Delaware Second-ſtreet, continued and enlarged, containing in breadth on ſaid Second-ſtreet 44 feet, and in length or depth on the north ſide, bounding on Phillips's Rope-walk, 239 feet, or thereabouts, to a 30 feet alley, and in length on the ſouth ſide, bounding on ground of William Brown's, 233 feet, or thereabouts, to the ſaid 30 feet alley, and in breadth on the ſaid alley 32 feet and 3 inches inches (be the ſame in length or breadth more or leſs) now in the tenure of Martin Wall.

Late belonging to Clement Biddle, Eſquire.

A Tract of Patented Land, in late Weſtmoreland, now Allegany county, ſituate on Big Sewickley creek, about five miles diſtant from the river Ohio, containing 321½ acres and 23 perches, with allowance, on which there is an excellent mill-ſeat.

A Tract of Patented ditto, in the ſame county, containing 200 acres and allowance, being Lot No. 1553, in the 8th diſtrict of the Donation Lands.

Any further information can be had by applying to the ſubſcriber, who will attend at the place of ſale.

ROBERT RALSTON, Aſſignee, &c.

September 7, 1789.

Mr. *M'Dougall*

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his ſchool-room in *Carter's-Alley*, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite addreſs and eaſy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the moſt elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been obſerved in his School, ſhall be ſtill attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and Engliſh, will be taught during the ſeaſon.

Ground-Rents,

WELL ſecured within the limits of the city, to amount of *Thirty Pounds per annum*, are wanted for the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, apply to

SAMUEL CLARK,
ELLISTON PEROT,
JOSEPH PASCHAL,
SAMUEL COATS.

Ninth month 8th, 1789.

Northampton Mills.

A PERSON who underſtands the Milling Buſineſs, in all its Branches, and can be well recommended, will meet with good employ, by applying to

ADAM DESHLER.

Northampton Town, Sept. 1, 1789. §

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation containing about 90 acres of land, ſituate in Plymouth townſhip, on ſaid plantation is erected a ſtone dwelling-houſe, two ſtories high, a barn, ſpring-houſe and other out buildings; about 7 acres of extraordinary watered meadow, and more may be made, a good orchard, there is about 20 acres of woodland, the plowland is good and in tolerable repair; for further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living on the plantation. †

JOHN WOOD.

September 5, 1789.

September 5, 1789.

AGREEABLY to the laſt will and teſtament of Benjamin Taylor, late of Pennſbury, in Cheſter county, deceaſed, will, on the 30th day of September inſt. be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue, a certain meſſuage and tract of land, containing 100 acres, whereon is plenty of timbered land, and a ſufficiency of good watered meadowing, and on the aforeſaid premiſes is erected a good brick dwelling-houſe and kitchen, with plenty of out-houſes. Alſo a good merchant-mill in tolerable repair; and the remainder of a ſaw-mill, and two frame barns, &c. The conditions will be made known on the day of ſale, on the premiſes, at which time and place attendance will be given, by § ISAAC TAYLOR, Executor.

By the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS of Philadelphia.

An ORDINANCE *for the appointment of a High-Conſtable for the city of Philadelphia, and for aſcertaining his duty and pay.*

WHEREAS divers laws of this commonwealth, and divers ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, for the regulation of the police and internal government of the city of Philadelphia, remain unexecuted, and the good effects which might be expected therefrom are fruſtrated, for want of a proper officer to ſuperintend the ſame, and to give information to the Mayor, Recorder or Aldermen, of breaches of the ſaid laws and ordinances: It is therefore hereby ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of Philadelphia, in Common Council aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That on or before the firſt Monday in October next, and between the twentieth day of May and the twentieth day of June in every year hereafter, and whenever a vacancy ſhall happen by death, or removal from office, or otherwiſe, there ſhall be elected in Common Council, an officer for the ſaid city, by the name of the High-Conſtable of the city of Philadelphia, which ſaid officer ſhall have and exerciſe all and every the powers and authorities which a Conſtable of and for the ſaid city may or can, by any act of the General Aſſembly of this commonwealth, or by any ordinance of the city, or by common law, have and exerciſe; and the ſaid High-Conſtable ſhall have and take rank and precedence among the officers of the city next before the Conſtables thereof, and ſhall carry and bear in his hand a ſhort ſtaff or mace, to be made at the charge of the city, to diſtinguiſh him in the execution of his office; and all Conſtables and Citizens of the ſaid city are hereby enjoined and required to be aiding and aſſiſting to the ſaid High Conſtable, when thereunto reaſonably required by him, in the execution of his office.

And it is further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That it ſhall be the particular and eſpecial duty of the ſaid high conſtable to walk through the ſtreets, lanes and alleys, of the city, daily, with his mace in his hand, taking ſuch rounds, that in a reaſonable time, he ſhall viſit all parts of the city, and examine all vagrants, beggars, and ſuch others as fall under the deſcription of idle and diſorderly perſons, by any act of Aſſembly of this ſtate, as he may meet with, as to their place of reſidence, and the mode they purſue of acquiring a livelihood; and upon refuſal to give him an account thereof, or not giving a ſatisfactory account, to apprehend and carry ſuch perſons before the Mayor or Recorder, or ſome one of the Aldermen, to be dealt with according to law; to carry into immediate execution all laws and ordinances now exiſting, or which ſhall be hereafter made, for preventing ſwine or other beaſts from running at large within the city, and to give notice to the city commiſſioners, or to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or ſome one of them, of all nuiſances, obſtructions, and impediments in the ſtreets, lanes, and alleys in the ſaid city, to the end that they may be removed, and the authors thereof proſecuted for the ſame; to give information to the Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, or ſome one or more of them, of all offences committed againſt the laws and ordinances in being, and of the names of the offenders, and of the witneſſes, to the end that proſecution may be commenced, and obedience enforced to the regulations for the well governing the city; and, generally, to do and perform all ſuch other matters and things as the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens, in Common Council aſſembled, ſhall, by ordinance or minute of their Board, from time to time ordain and direct, and all ſuch matters and things which ſhall tend to the due execution of all laws and ordinances for the well regulating the city, as the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen, or any of them, ſhall reaſonably require.

And it is hereby further ordained and enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid High-Conſtable ſhall be entitled to have and receive the yearly ſum of Two Hundred Dollars, to be paid him quarterly, by orders drawn by the Mayor on the Treaſurer of the corporation, which the Treaſurer is hereby authoriſed to pay, and charge the ſame in his account.

Signed by order of the Board.

SAMUEL POWEL, Mayor.

Enacted and paſſed into an Ordinance at Philadelphia, the fourteenth day of September, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

ANTHONY MORRIS, jun. Clerk.

LONDON, July 13.

A camp of 35,000 men, under Marſhal de Broglio, with a large train of artillery, is already formed, and ſtationed between Paris and Verſailles as a ſecurity to the King.

The ſittings of the National Aſſembly on the 8th inſt. were uncommonly tumultuous. The encampment became the ſubject of debate. M. de Mirabeau, in a very florid ſpeech of two hours, deſcribed the critical ſituation in which the Aſſembly was placed, by the arrival of this army. "The ſtation of theſe troops," ſays he, "is ſubverſive of the liberty of this Aſſembly, contrary to the true intereſts of the King, and an infringement on the privileged Orders. The purpoſe for which they are aſſembled cannot be the eſtabliſhment of tranquility in Paris: beſides, his Majeſty muſt be aware, that to proviſion 35,000 men, in this time of famine, muſt only increaſe the public misfortunes. The King is ill adviſed by ſome wicked traitors to the conſtitution, and it behoves us to ſeek the beſt remedy in our power." M. de Mirabeau then moved, That an addreſs be preſented to the King, praying he would take into conſideration his own intereſt, as well as the national liberty, and that under the circumſtances of the preſent famine he would order the troops back, with their train of artillery, to thoſe places from whence they came; that ſhould his Majeſty be fearful of any diſturbances at Paris or Verſailles, he might raiſe companies of armed burghers in thoſe towns, who would be at his orders, and a ſufficient protection."

The queſtion was immediately put, That a committee ſhould be appointed to preſent M. de Mirabeau's motion, in the form of a petition, to the King, which was carried by 830 againſt 3.

The deputation who waited on the King, it is reported, received from his Majeſty, in ſubſtance, for anſwer, "*That he did not think it adviſeable at preſent to comply with the addreſs of the National Aſſembly*"

At Lyons there has been a dreadful riot; on the arrival of the news of the union of the three orders, the rejoicing was univerſal, and continued for two days without any miſchief; but on the third, the multitude repaired to the houſe of the intendant, and committed many acts of violence, from thence proceeded to the offices of the collectors of government, at the gates of the city, &c. pillaging and deſtroying every thing, throwing the books, papers, and every thing they could lay their hands on, into the Rhone. A regiment of dragoons were ſent for, (there is no garriſon at Lyons, the citizens always mounting guard) but inſtead of producing any effect, they were inſulted, ſeveral wounded, and at length obliged to fire on the people. A dreadful ſlaughter followed, the multitude continued firm, wounded and killed many of the dragoons, and threw others into the Rhone; at length they retreated, and took poſt out of the town, on an eminence.

A report prevails, that M. Mirabeau and M. d'Eſpremuil have accuſed Mr. Neckar, in the national aſſembly, of being the principal cauſe of the preſent ſcarcity of corn, and have actually impeached him, offering to give poſitive proofs of the charge.

July 14. The palace of Verſailles is compleatly ſurrounded by foreign troops. The army under Marſhal de Broglio, ordered from Lorraine, Alſace, &c. compoſed almoſt wholly of the Swiſs troops, was not expected till the 15th, whereas a camp of 35,000 men, accompanied by a very large train of artillery, is already formed and ſtationed between Paris and Verſailles, as a ſecurity to the King.

The Marſhal has entered on his command with great firmneſs and intrepidity. He had not been long arrived, before his activity was called into action; on an inſurrection laſt week at Verſailles, the mob threw large ſtones at a party of Huſſars, who were ſent to diſperſe them. They were on horſeback, with their ſwords drawn, and finding themſelves reſiſted, they put up their ſabres, and withdrew. On receiving further inſtructions from Marſhal Broglio, and having been joined by two additional companies, they returned, with orders, that if the mob would not diſperſe, they ſhould ride over them ſword in hand. This was done, and one of the leaders taken up and ſent to priſon. The mob ſoon rallied afreſh, and were proceeding towards the priſon, when M. de Broglio ſent them word, that if they did not deſiſt immediately, the priſoner ſhould be produced, but hanging at the window. This threat had its effect, and the mob diſperſed.

When the laſt accounts came away, four letters had been delivered from the King to the three orders, and to the States General, but were not opened by thoſe to whom they were addreſſed, as the Aſſembly diſapproved the form of writing ſeparately to different orders, where no ſuch diſtinction ſhould ſubſiſt.

In this unſettled ſtate matters remained when the laſt meſſenger left Paris; and the Aſſembly have determined not to give a ſhilling to the crown, nor to enter into any of the plans expected by the King, until their true ſituation be thoroughly underſtood, and the conſtitution be eſtabliſhed.

The Swiſs troops and the French guards do not at all agree together, and there have been already ſome ſkirmiſhes between them. It is certain, that if they are permitted to intermix, there will be a conſtant ſcene of animoſity and diſſention. The Swiſs ſoldiers have ſince received orders to take no notice of, or even to ſpeak to, any of the French guard, on pain of puniſhment.

The French Miniſter has compelled 15 officers of the French guards, who refuſed to do duty round the Houſe of Aſſembly of the States General, to prevent the members from entering, to reſign their commiſſions. It has been thought proper, however, to reſtore them; and Count de Guiche has accordingly reinſtated them.

The diſobedience of the French guards is not to go unpuniſhed. It has been determined in the Cabinet, that this regiment ſhall be divided into three regiments, and not be permitted to attend any longer upon the perſon of the ſovereign; but be ſent into country quarters, like the marching regiments. They are to be replaced at Paris and Verſailles by grenadier companies taken from other regiments, who are to ſerve about his Majeſty's perſon, under the name of *Volontaires de la Couronne*, or the Crown Volunteers.

In every province of this great kingdom the flame of liberty hath burſt forth; and when a whole nation, with an enlightened mind, aſſert their claim to the privileges of men, experience has told us, that it is not in the power of monarchs to withhold their rights. But before they have accompliſhed their end, France will be deluged with blood.

July 15. Yeſterday morning a courier arrived at the Duke of Leeds' office, with diſpatches from his excellency the Duke of Dorſet, the moſt recent of which were dated Paris, the 12th of July, and contained particulars of the moſt important nature.

Similar advices were alſo received by Monſ. Calonne; and from theſe ſources we are enabled to ſtate, that the diſmiſſion of Monſ. Neckar and the other officers of ſtate, mentioned in the Gazette of laſt night, was effected by the intervention of the French Queen and the Comte d'Artois: that the reſtoration of the Baron de Breteuil was owing to the ſame interference; and that the doctrine of his councils was the coercion of the people.

That the late conceſſions of the Court to the juſt claims of the Tiers Etat, appears to have been a diſſembled acquieſcence! For while they thus temporized, troops, to the amount of 36000, had been ſecretly drawn to the neighbourhood of Paris. And that ſeveral new appointments had been made in the war department, to enable the Marſhal de Broglio to call in to his aid ſome field officers, on whoſe compliance he could depend.

The King, from the aſpect of affairs, appears to have been entirely under the guidance of his conſort; and ſo generally was this underſtood, that the Tiers Etat inſiſted on the baniſhment of the Comte d'Artois, a ſtop put to the ruinous interference of the Queen, and that her creatures, the Polignacs, ſhould be diſmiſſed.

The Comte de Mirabeau's patriotic endeavours to cauſe the troops to be withdrawn were in vain---all he could urge, and other members, in favor of the people, tended only to increaſe a ſpirit of reſiſtance in the Court; and it is not exaggeration to ſay, that the moſt dreadful anarchy is on foot.

The foreign regiments, among the forces above mentioned, were ſtationed in ſituations the moſt contiguous to the gates of Paris and Verſailles, and they very ſoon proceeded to inſult the people; riots enſued, and a great multitude aſſailed the Palace Royal. The officer and guard were killed on the ſpot; the troops advanced into the city, and a continued engagement enſued, in which the people made a ſtand with aſtoniſhing intrepidity. Before Roſſi (which is the name of the courier) left Paris, the populace had repeatedly attacked the Comte d'Artois' reſidence, with a view to burn it, and alſo ſome of the officers of ſtate; and a number of lives on both ſides were loſt in theſe conflicts. A part of the multitude were on their way to Verſailles, and the Palace was thretened to be laid in aſhes.

Several perſons, poſſeſſed of military ſkill, appeared as leaders to the populace; and the names of patriotic noblemen were in circulation, as being diſguiſed among them; which latter rumour ſeemed to impart particular animation. Againſt the Queen and Comte d'Artois very general vengeance was denounced.

The meſſenger further reports, that it was related and believed, that M. Neckar was in confinement: And that he diſtinctly heard the firing of cannon ſoon after he left Paris, which con-

tinued till he reached Chantilly. He was ſtopped and examined by detachments of military three times in the intermediate way, but was permitted to depart on his ſhewing his grey-hound and diſpatches. He left Paris on Sunday evening, at ſix o'clock, and was only 36 hours till he reached England.

In the conſternation this occaſioned, ſeveral of the diſtinguiſhed nobleſſe ſolicited and obtained an eſcort from Paris. Some of theſe are on their way to England; and the Prince of Wales, in order to give them a reception at Brighthelmſtone, to which ſpot they propoſe to retreat, laſt night ſet off to the Marine Pavilion.

Theſe particulars were yeſterday tranſmitted to the King at Weymouth, and a Council was held in Downing-ſtreet, on this very critical ſituation of France.

July 16. The French King has requeſted the aid of England: Our Charles the Firſt made a like demand of France; and yet he loſt his head!

Such is the general alarm in Paris, that one houſe in the city received ten different orders from French families of diſtinction, by the laſt mail, to provide them houſes and lodgings in this capital. This muſt occaſion very large ſums of money to be ſpent in England.

There cannot be a doubt but that the King of Spain will aſſiſt his kinſman and ally, both with men and money. This will confirm the diſlike of the two nations into an inveteracy againſt each other.

Mr. Neckar, ſince his diſmiſſion from office, is gone to Geneva, his native place, probably to be out of the reach of a Letter de Cachet, which his efforts were ineffectual to aboliſh.

The diſcontents that prevail in the Low Countries are very little ſhort of thoſe in France, and ſhould any foreign power interfere at this moment in behalf of the liberties of the States of Brabant, that territory would be loſt to the emperor for ever.

At Amſterdam, as well as at Paris, rioting and tumults have for ſome days prevailed. The cauſe is the ſcarcity of corn, which, from the accounts we daily receive, ſeem to be univerſally felt.

July 18. On Saturday, the populace of Paris attacked the guard at the Palais Royal, and cut ſome of the officers to pieces. The rage this violence generated naturally increaſed, and the people attacked one of the camps near Paris, a circumſtance which neceſſarily provoked reſiſtance, and a general affray enſued. Pending this, a man employed by the government obtained admittance into Paris, and proceeded to paſte ſome placards or proclamations from the King about the public ſtreets of the city. He had not affixed many to the walls of the gates, and other great edifices, before he was ſeized by the mob, and ſacrificed in the cruelleſt manner to the fury of the moment.

On Saturday, at noon, M. Neckar and M. Montmorin received their diſmiſſion. The former, it is imagined, ſet off immediately for Switzerland. Others think he was put into confinement, as he has not ſince been ſeen.

When the expreſs left Paris, the city was ſuffering a cannonade from the Boulevards, which the meſſenger heard continue for a conſiderable time, while he was purſuing his route to Calais.

On the road from Paris to Calais, he was ſtoped at almoſt every town, and would not have been ſuffered to proceed, but that the Duke of Dorſet had luckily furniſhed him with the paſſport of a paſſenger. The mob, however, every where obliged him to cry out, *Vive le Tiers Etat.*

His Majeſty's anſwer to the national aſſembly, on the ſubject of their repreſentation to diſmiſs the Swiſs troops, is to the following effect:

"That he conſidered them neceſſary for the preſervation of order and tranquility; that the aſſembly had no reaſon to be under any conſtraint on their account; and that if the troops encamped in the neighbourhood of Paris were diſagreeable, his Majeſty would, on a requeſt from the States-General, remove their ſittings to Soiſſons or Noyon, in which caſe he would himſelf repair to Compiegne, in order to be at hand to correſpond with the States."

The ſhock thus given to the warm hopes of the people ſtupified them for a time; but the people crouded to the Palais Royal. The French troops declared their reſolution to act for the people.---Towards the evening of Sunday the Palais Royal was ſurrounded by the Swiſs troops, and the meſſenger who brought diſpatches to M. de Calonne, and who ſet out two hours later than Lady Elizabeth Foſter's ſervant, confirms, that the troops had begun to fire on the multitude, and that the people had attacked one of the camps. It was reported alſo that an arret was iſſued for ſeizing the Duc d'Orleans, and ſeveral atttempts made to take him, but all miſcarried. The charge was, that he had iſſued 110000 crowns, on a pretence of relieving the wants of the people in reſpect to the ſcarcity of corn, but that in reality it was employed to encourage inſurrection.

The tumults in France are ſo great, that no public buſineſs is going forward. The funds fall conſiderably. The whole route from Paris to Verſailles, which is twelve Engliſh miles, is lined with troops and cannon.

The palace of Verſailles is guarded by three lines of ſoldiers, and the King has little to fear while the Marſhal de Broglio is about him. The latter is determined to act vigorouſly, and to give no quarters to the mob. The Swiſs guards are in a fine ſtate of diſcipline.

The capital of France ſtands not alone noticeable at this time for riot and confuſion. Private letters from Amſterdam yeſterday brought intelligence of a violent tumult having ariſen there, on account of the great ſcarcity of bread. The military was called out, and a momentary guſt enſued from it; all is not yet ſo peaceably eſtabliſhed as that nothing may be apprehended in future.

The following news from Paris was brought by expreſs late laſt night. The diſturbances are farther from adjuſtment than when the laſt accounts arrived from thence.

The power of the King is daily abating.

The Iriſh brigade alone are ſtedfaſtly attached to royalty. How long, in this general defalcation, their attachment may laſt, is uncertain.

The populace have ſeized the arſenal, and taken from it all the arms and ammunition---a ſtep that has obliged the King's troops to retire to ſome diſtance from the capital.

The King has diſſolved the meeting of the national aſſembly, but in defiance of this authority the aſſembly continue to ſit and act.

The univerſity is levelled to the ground.

The King, it is further ſaid, has erected a ſtandard for his partizans to flock to, but they are few who reſort to it: ſuch is the ſpirit of the times!

The addreſs preſented by a deputation of the national aſſembly to the French King, on the ſubject of the introduction of the foreign troops, and the forming of the camps ſo near the capital, is from the pen of the Count Mirabeau, and a very maſterly compoſition. His Majeſty's anſwer is at once conciliating, ambiguous and vague.

A French nobleman, of high rank, arrived here this morning, who brings advice, that the party of the people carry every thing before them at Paris. The French guards have openly declared on that ſide. They, with the populace, attacked the Baſtile; many of them entered, when Monſ. de Lannoy, the Governor, drew up the bridge, encloſed thoſe who had entered, and cut them to pieces.---The troops and people without, finding their companions detained, attacked the place and forced it open---and finding what had happened to their party, took the Governor out, led him through the ſtreets, obliged him to make the *amende honorable* to the people, and then cut off his hands and his head. The foreign regiments, frightened by the violence of the commotion, have all laid down their arms, or fled, except one regiment of Huſſars, which alone remains to guard the perſon of the King. The Queen and the Count de Artois are both fled, and a reward is offered for their heads. Many of the principal nobility, who ſide with the King, are likewiſe proſcribed and gone off. In ſhort, it appears that the King is at the mercy of the *Tiers Etat*, and muſt ſubmit wholly to their terms. Such are the effects of popular commotions, when the get a head in deſpotic countries.

The Baſtile is burnt, and all the priſoners ſet at liberty; the hotel of the Prince de Conte, that of the Count de Artois, and ſeveral other edifices, are deſtroyed by fire.

Many people have been killed in the affrays and ſkirmiſhes which have happened. Almoſt all the ſhops are conſtantly ſhut, and a general diſtruſt rules there. People preſs in crowds to get their money from the Caiſſe d'Eſcompte. M. Neckar is gone off at the King's command, and he is very fortunate to have eſcaped from a ſcene of ſuch confuſion. It is ſaid the King himſelf is gone from Verſailles.

Letters received from Amſterdam to-day, bring an account that an expreſs is arrived there with news of the Swediſh fleet being out from Carlſcroon, in force 21 ſail of the line and 16 frigates---if ſo, they will prevent the junction of the Ruſſian fleet, which ſailed from Copenhagen, with their grand fleet, off Revel.

Proceedings of Congreſs.

Houſe *of* Repreſentatives *of the* United States.

SATURDAY, September 12, 1789.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, with the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſations of the members of the two Houſes and their reſpective officers, concurring in the amendment of the Houſe to the amendment of the Senate.

In Committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing judicial courts.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee proceeded in the diſcuſſion as far as the 28th ſection, when they roſe and reported progreſs; and the Houſe adjourned.

MONDAY, September 14, 1789.

The committee appointed to examine the enrolled bills reported, that the bill for eſtabliſhing the compenſations of the members of both Houſes and their reſpective officers, having been examined, was found correct: The Speaker then affixed his ſignature to the ſame.

A memorial from the Baron de Steuben was read and laid on the table.

The memorial of the weighers and gaugers of the city of New-York, praying that their fees may be enhanced, was read a ſecond time.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, with the bill for ſuſpending the operation of a clauſe in the collection law, in which they have concurred, with amendments. Alſo the bill for ſuſpending the operation of a clauſe in the tonnage act, nonconcurred.

The amendments propoſed by the Senate to the reſolution of the Houſe, providing for amendments to the Conſtitution, were read, and, on motion, it was voted, that a number of copies be ſtruck off for the uſe of the members.

The amendments to the bill for ſuſpending the clauſe in the collection law were then read, and acceded to on the part of the Houſe.

Theſe amendments provide for the relief of Rhode-Iſland and North-Carolina, in lieu of the proviſions intended by the ſuſpenſion of part of the tonnage act.

The Houſe then went into a committee of the whole, on the judicial bill.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) propoſed the following amendment to the 29th ſection, which reſpected juries, viz. That all juries which ſhall be ſummoned to ſerve in the courts of the United States ſhall be formed according to the laws of each ſtate reſpectively. This amendment was adopted.

Mr. Burke moved to inſert the following clauſe in the ſame ſection, viz. In caſes of felony and treaſon, the offender ſhall be indicted and tried in the county, town or diſtrict, wherein the offence ſhall have been commited, as hath been uſual in each ſtate before this law was enacted. This was carried in the affirmative. The committee this day finiſhed the diſcuſſion of this bill, which was reported to the Houſe.

Mr. Ames, of the committee appointed to bring in a bill upon the ſubject of the permanent reſidence, purſuant to the reſolution paſſed by the Houſe, brought in a report, which was read the firſt time. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, September 15, 1789.

The bill for eſtabliſhing the permanent reſidence was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of the whole, to be taken up on Thurſday next.

The enrolled bill, for ſuſpending a part of the collection law, was brought in and ſigned by the Speaker.

A petition from the inhabitants of the town of Portſmouth, in Virginia, repreſenting the hardſhips they ſuffer from not having a naval office eſtabliſhed in that place, and praying that an officer may be eſtabliſhed there, was read, and laid on the table.

The Houſe then took up the amendments to the judicial bill, agreed to by the committee of the whole.

Mr. Seney moved, as an amendment in the 3d ſection, to inſert Cheſtertown, inſtead of Eaſton, in Maryland, as the place for holding the diſtrict courts: This, after ſome debate, was negatived. Mr. Seney calling for the ayes and noes, there were 23 noes---20 ayes.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informing that they had paſſed a bill for the eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-Office, and deſired the concurrence of the Houſe.

The Houſe proceeded in conſidering the amendments to the judiciary bill, but adjourned without compleating the buſineſs.

WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1789.

The bill for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-office was read a firſt time.

Mr. Goodhue, Mr. Sherman, and Mr. Contee were appointed a committee to bring in a bill to repeal that part of the collection act, which aſcertains the value of the rouble.

The petition of the merchants of Portſmouth was referred to the above committee.

A committee conſiſting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Lawrence, was appointed to bring in a bill to eſtabliſh the ſalaries of the judicial department.

The conſideration of the bill ſent down from the Senate, providing for the puniſhment of certain crimes againſt the United States, and of the bill to eſtabliſh hoſpitals for ſick and diſabled men, was poſtponed until next ſeſſion.

The act to ſuſpend part of the collection law, and the act to provide for the ſafe keeping of the acts, records, and ſeal of the United States, were received from the Preſident of the United States, with his ſignature and approbation.

The Preſident of the United States laid before the Houſe, by the hands of the Secretary at War, a repreſentation from the Governor of the Weſtern Territory, of the reciprocal hoſtilities between the Wabaſh Indians and the white people of the river Ohio.

The Houſe then proceeded in the amendments reported by the committee to the judicial bill, and having gone through the ſame, ordered them to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

And then the Houſe adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, September 17, 1789.

The bill for the temporary eſtabliſhment of the Poſt-office was read a ſecond and third time, and paſſed the Houſe.

Mr. Baldwin from the committee who were appointed to confer with a committee of the Senate on the diſagreeing votes of the Houſes, reſpecting the ſalary of the Vice-Preſident, reported that the committees had come to no agreement.

A motion was then made that the Houſe ſhould recede from their diſagreement to the amendment of the Senate, which after ſome debate was negatived, and the Houſe reſolved to adhere to their diſagreement,

Mr. Sherman, in the converſation on this motion, obſerved that he had a high eſteem for the perſon of the preſent Vice-Preſident, as a man of abilities, integrity and patriotiſm. His eminent ſervices during the whole courſe of the late conteſt were a ſufficient eulogium, and rendered any other unneceſſary. He had, he ſaid, in an uncommon degree, one virtue, which was rarely found, a faculty of uniting dignity with œconomy. He thought therefore that it was unneceſſary, at preſent, to allow the Vice-Preſident ſo large a ſalary as ſix thouſand dollars, eſpecially, conſidering the preſent low ſtate of our finances.

The judicial bill, with the amendments made by the Houſe, was read the third time.

Mr. Gerry, Mr. Burke, Mr. Jackſon, and Mr. Stone objected, and argued at ſome length againſt the paſſing of the bill. They apprehended that it was a ſyſtem calculated for oppreſſion, and that it would have a miſchievous operation.

Mr. Madiſon in a few words defended the bill, and ſaid that though it was not in all its parts agreeable to his mind, it was as perfect as could be formed at this time, or until experience had diſcovered its poſitive defects. Had it been enacted in the form in which it came from the Senate, he ſaid, he ſhould have been bound to vote againſt it. But the amendments made by the Houſe had, he believed, removed the principal objections to it.

The queſtion on paſſing the bill was then put, and the yeas and nays being called, were as follow:---yeas 37 --nays 16.

The committee who were appointed to prepare a bill on the ſubject of the Preſident's meſſage to the Houſe of the 10th Auguſt, reported a bill to recognize the eſtabliſhment of troops on the Weſtern Frontier; which was read a firſt and ſecond time, and ordered to be taken into conſideration to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Benſon, the Houſe ordered that the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report to the Houſe the eſtimate of the expences of the preſent ſeſſion, and alſo the expences of the civil liſt, and of the war department, to the end of the preſent year.

A bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the judicial department was reported by the committee appointed for that purpoſe, and having been read a firſt and ſecond time, was ordered to be taken up to-morrow.

The ſalaries propoſed are as follow:	*Dollars per annum.*
Chief Juſtice,	4500
Judges of the Supreme Court, each	4000
Judge of Diſtrict of Maine	800
Diſtrict of New-Hampſhire	1000
Diſtrict of Maſſachuſetts	2000
Diſtrict of Connecticut	1250
Diſtrict of New-York	2000
Diſtrict of New-Jerſey	1200
Diſtrict of Pennſylvania	2000
Diſtrict of Delaware	800
Diſtrict of Maryland	1600
Diſtrict of Virginia	2250
Diſtrict of Kentucky	800
Diſtrict of South-Carolina	2000
Diſtrict of Georgia	1600
Attorney-General	2000

Mr. Gerry moved a reſolution that the Secretary of ſtate be directed to procure, from time to time, ſuch of the ſtatutes of the ſeveral ſtates as may not be in his office. Laid on the table.

The committee of ways and means were diſcharged from the duties of their appointment, and the buſineſs committed to them was referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

The Houſe then, according to the order of the day, went into a committee of the whole on the bill for fixing the permanent ſeat of government.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

Mr. Vining moved that the firſt paragraph of the bill be ſtruck out in order to inſert one to the following effect---That a diſtrict of ten miles ſquare, comprehending the borough of Wilmington, in the ſtate of Delaware, to be located as thereafter directed, ſhould be ſelected as the ſeat of government of the United States, until a more eligible place ſhould be fixed on for the permanent ſeat; and that meaſures ſhould be taken to accommodate Congreſs within that diſtrict, as ſoon as conveniently might be. Provided that no ceſſion be accepted, till acts ſhould be paſſed by the ſtates of Delaware and Maryland to open a water communication between the Bays of Cheſapeak and Delaware.

This motion was negatived---ayes 23---noes 28.

Mr. Gale then moved to amend the firſt clauſe, by annexing the following proviſo---That no diſtrict be accepted as aforeſaid, until the Preſident of the United States ſhould be ſatisfied of the practicability of effecting a navigation from the ſeat of government to the mouth of the ſaid river; and that this law ſhould not be carried into effect until the ſtates of Pennſylvania and Maryland ſhould paſs acts (not including any expence to ſaid ſtates) providing for removing the obſtructions in the ſame.

A diviſion of this motion was called for, at the word 'river,' and the queſtion on the firſt part was negatived---ayes 25---noes 29.

The queſtion on the ſecond part was then put, and the committee was equally divided---ayes 27---noes 27. The chairman gave the caſting vote in the affirmative.

The committee then roſe and reported, and the Houſe took up the report.

The amendment adopted by the committee, on the motion of Mr. Gale, was agreed to---ayes 28---noes 26.

Mr. Gale then moved to inſert in the firſt clauſe of the bill, after the words "Suſquehanna, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania," the words "or Maryland."

On the queſtion upon this motion there was an equal diviſion of the Houſe, and the Speaker gave the caſting vote in the negative.

The further conſideration of the bill was poſtponed until Friday morning; and the Houſe adjourned.

FRIDAY, September 18, 1789.

The Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalaries of the judicial department.

Mr. Boudinot in the Chair.

The bill was then read; and on motion of Mr. Goodhue to ſtrike out 4500 dollars, the propoſed ſalary of the Chief Juſtice, and to inſert 3000, a lengthy debate enſued. The committee finally agreed on the following ſalaries, viz.

Chief Juſtice,	- -	4000 dollars per ann.
Judges of the Supreme Court, each		3000
Judge of Diſtrict of	Maine	800
	Newhampſhire	1000
	Maſſachuſetts	1200
	Connecticut	1000
	New-York	1500
	New-Jerſey	1000
	Pennſylvania	1600
	Delaware	800
	Maryland	1500
	Virginia	1800
	Kentucky	800
	South-Carolina	1800
	Georgia	1600
Attorney-General		2000

The committee then roſe, and the Houſe adjourned till to-morrow, 10 o'clock.

SATURDAY, September 19, 1789.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole, on the bill to establish the salaries of the judicial department. The salaries reported were severally confirmed, except the salary of the district Judge of Georgia, which was reduced from 1600 to 1500.

The district Judge of Kentuckey was increased from 800 to 1000, and the Attorney General reduced from 2000 to 1500.

The House proceeded to consider the amendments made by the Senate to the bill for amending the constitution of the United States; some of which they negatived and others they concurred in; but not having time to go thro' the same---adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 23.*

To the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

The Address of the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

SIR,

THE representatives of a free people cannot comply with their duty to their constituents more to their satisfaction, than by paying a just tribute to the merits of one, whose important exertions, unexampled perseverance, and distinguished military talents, have eminently contributed to the establishment of their liberties. Impressed with the most lively sense of your love for your country, invariably evidenced in the course of your past services, and of which you have given a new proof, by sacrificing your predilection for private life to the desires of your fellow-citizens and again appearing on the public stage, we most sincerely congratulate you on your elevation to the high station you now fill.

The citizens of this state, having been among the first to adopt the system of fœderal government on which they so much depend for their portion of the national prosperity, cannot but be highly gratified by the progress which has been made towards its compleat organization; and they have a pleasing addition to their satisfaction, by your having been so unanimously placed at the head of it. We are confident that we declare the sense of the people of Pennsylvania, when we assure you of the firm and constant support of this state in all measures, in which its aid shall be necessary, for rendering your administration easy to yourself and beneficial to our country.

We deem it a circumstance which strongly marks the good sense and virtue of our countrymen, that they peaceably and deliberately concurred in a frame of general government, which, we firmly trust, will, in its operation, dignify our character, entitle us to respect among the nations, and ensure happiness and safety to us and our posterity. With hearts expanded beyond the limits of our own country, we most ardently hope that the influence of this *novel*, but *bright example* may be extended, till freedom, under governments of *laws*, not of *men*, shall bless the oppressed of every climate and country. The *old* will then be experimentally taught by *the new world*, that reason, virtue, union, moderation and patriotism, can, under the smiles of Heaven, without the sword, accomplish the happiness of nations by pacific revolutions in their political systems, whensoever they require them.

With the warmest wishes for your personal happiness, we fervently beseech the great Author and Supporter of our Existence, that he will, by granting you a continuance of health, long preserve a life so dear to your country, and exemplary to mankind.

The answer of the President of the United States to the foregoing address was received and read Sept. 16th, as follows:

To the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN the representatives of a free people, delivering the sense of their constituents, give such marks of affectionate attachment to an individual as are contained in your address to me, it must call forth the warmest acknowledgments of a grateful heart. Under this impression, I beg you to believe that your favourable opinion of my past conduct, and kind congratulations on my elevation to the high station which I now fill, are indelibly marked on my mind.

The early and decided part which the citizens of Pennsylvania took in behalf of the present system of government cannot be forgotten by the people of these United States;---and, in acknowledging the grateful sense which I have of your assurances of the firm and constant support of your state, in all measures in which its aid shall be necessary, for rendering my administration easy to myself and beneficial to our country, I trust that I meet the concurrence of all good citizens.

The virtue, moderation and patriotism which have marked the steps of the American people, in framing, adopting, and thus far carrying into effect our present system of government, has excited the admiration of nations; and it now only remains for us to act up to those principles which should characterise a free and enlightened people, that we may gain respect abroad, and ensure happiness to ourselves and to our posterity. It should be the highest ambition of every American to extend his views beyond himself---and to bear in mind that his conduct will not only affect himself, his country, and his immediate posterity---but that its influence and effects may be co-extensive with the world, and stamp political happiness or misery on ages yet unborn.---To obtain this desirable end---and to establish the government of *laws*, the *union* of these states is absolutely necessary; therefore, in every proceeding, this great, this important object should ever be kept in view. So long as our measures tend to this, and are marked with the wisdom of a well-informed, enlightened people, we may reasonably hope, under the smiles of Heaven, to convince the world, that the happiness of nations can be accomplished by pacific revolutions in their political systems, without the destructive intervention of the sword.

Your wishes for my personal happiness, and fervent prayers for the preservation of my existence, have made a grateful impression upon me; and I shall not fail to implore the Divine Author of the Universe to bestow those blessings upon you and your constituents, that can make a people happy.

G. WASHINGTON.

INTELLIGENCE FROM PARIS,

Received by a person who was there at the time of the disturbances.---

On the 8th of July last, the first commotion happened, on account of the removal of Mr. Neckar by the King. That procedure gave offence to the people, who assembled at the Palace Royal, and determined, one and all, to take up arms and oppose the national troops, which were then stationed all round Paris and Versailles, to the amount of about 50 or 60,000, with a design to starve the people if they made any resistance. The people armed themselves, and chose the *Marquis de la Fayette* their commander in chief, who cheerfully accepted the appointment: The *Duc de Orleans* also joined the people. A troop of horse was sent into Paris, to demand the meaning of their assembling; but finding the people in arms, they immediately retired, except one who was taken. After this, numbers of the troops joined the people, and also three troops of the King's own guards.

On the 9th, the people appeared under arms, with white and green cockades in their hats, and would suffer no one to pass unless he wore a similar badge of distinction. The *Nobles* had spies in the city collecting arms, several coaches with arms were taken and the spies put to death. They then proceeded to disarm the invalids, and took all their artillery and small arms. Thence they went to the *Hotel de la Ville*, where the antient arms were deposited, which they also took.

On the 10th, being all armed, but not well supplied with ammunition, they went to the Bastile and demanded ammunition from the Governor, who said he would give them plenty, if they would come in. A considerable body went in; after they had passed the bridge, he ordered it to be taken up and the troops to fire on the people, by which a few were killed. The people however got the better, let down the bridge again, vast numbers crowded in, overpowered the troops, seized the arms and ammunition, hung several of the soldiers, released all the prisoners, some of whom had been confined there upwards of thirty years, took them in carriages to the Palace Royal, cut off the head of the Governor, and exhibited it at the Palace Royal. They kept possession of the Bastile. In the evening accounts of those transactions reached the Royal Family, at Versailles---but they did not acquaint the King of it till after he had supped, at which, it is said, he was much enraged. The next day he went to Paris, where he was received by the people under arms. A number of Deputies accompanied him, in order to pacify the people. He went to the Head-Quarters of the Marquis de la Fayette, where he was presented with a cockade, such as they wore, which he accepted. The people insisted that the troops should be ordered away, and that there should be no more guards placed round the city, which was complied with. They then demanded of him to send for Mr. *Neckar*, which he said he would also do. A number of papers were presented to him to sign, and he affixed his Royal Signature to them all. He was then conducted out of the city amidst the acclamations of the people, who exclaimed from all quarters, "*Vive le Roy*," and fired a *feu de joy* from the Bastile. The people clubbed their arms, but still patroled the town. Every thing remained quiet until the 21st, when they took up the determination to destroy the Bastile, which they did without any kind of interruption.

Mr. *Foulon*, who superceded Mr. *Neckar* in the Department of Finance, on account of his enmity to the cause of the people, was consigned to the gallows. The determination having circulated abroad, a report was spread that he was dead, and a coffin was buried, to deceive the people. He flew to his seat about five leagues from Paris, but was informed of by one of his tenants; the people went to his house, seized and carried him to their Head Quarters at the Hotel de la Ville, and, in the presence of the Marquis Fayette, beheaded him; his body was dragged through the streets of Paris, and his head, with hay in the mouth, carried on a pitch fork to the Palace Royal. The reason of this treatment was for his accepting the place of Mr. Neckar, and forestalling the grain, and declaring the people should eat grass, until bread rose to *twenty sous* a pound. In this situation affairs remained when our informant left Paris, which was on the 23d of July.

The following is a copy of a Hand Bill which was published and distributed through the city of Paris on Monday, July 13.

The Bundle of Hay: or the Death of Monsieur Foulon.

BE not afraid, ye people of Paris, to have M. Foulon for your Minister of Finance, for a period is put to his existence.

After having resigned his commission of the Intendant of the Finances of the War department, to which he had been nominated at the dismission of Mr. Neckar, he retired to his seat at five leagues distance from Paris. He was not well beloved; for the people accused him not only of engrossing the harvest of the present year, but of endeavouring to forestall the harvests of the next and three succeeding years.

Bread being exceedingly dear in his district, as well as others, the unfortunate peasants asked their Lord for bread! It is said he replied, "Eat grass, you villains, if you have no bread!" This report, true or false, being spread around the country, the people, with one consent, seized M. Foulon, and in a disgraceful manner and vehicle carried him to Paris, with a bundle of hay on his back, and a handful of nettles upon his bosom. They conducted him to the Hotel de la Ville.* The people of Paris being informed of his arrival, and full of resentment at his long and premeditated enmity to them, assembled, in vast crouds, at the Greve,§ and demanded M. Foulon: They were answered, that he was going to be tried, but the people, fearing lest the trial should be too dilatory, redoubled their cries, and insisted on his being delivered up to them. This being refused, they forced the surrounding guards, and fell on the town-house. Neither the intreaties of the Marquis de la Fayette, who threatened to resign his appointment of their General, since the people had no longer confidence in him, nor the supplications of the electors, who fell down on their knees, could save M. Foulon from the fury of the people. He was taken away from the town-house, and hanged at the Lamp-post, already celebrated by the suspension of the valiant defenders of the Bastile. After M. Foulon was dead, he was taken down, and his head cut off---the people rushed upon his body---dragged it in a most ignominious manner through the streets; and finally fixed the head upon a dung-fork before the house of his son in-law, M. Intendant Bertier, for whom they were eagerly lying in wait.

Mr. Bertier attempted to fly for his life; but was caught by some country people, who acquainted the Parisians of his apprehension. They sent 250 of the militia city troop of horse to attend him in safety to Paris; where, as soon as he arrived, the Judges were ready for his trial. If he is found guilty, no better fate awaits him than befel his father-in-law Foulon.

* *Town-House.* § *Tyburn of Paris.*

The following is translated from a French hand-bill of the 17th of July, entitled *Supplement au Point du Jour*, or *Supplement to the Break of Day*, (probably the title of some prior publication.) It is printed with the name of the bookseller, Lagrange, in St. Honore's street, opposite to the Palais Royal. The motto from Malherbe;

Le croirez vous, races futures?
Will posterity believe this?

The dreadful conspiracy has been defeated, which was to have reduced Paris to ashes, and deluged France with blood.

Fifty thousand men, one hundred pieces of cannon, six thousand ruffians, and six princes, were on Monday last to have effected the subversion of this empire.

The States General assembled were to have been massacred, the houses of the patriots burnt, the public libraries delivered up to the flames, and the Palais Royal pillaged and laid waste.

All was in readiness, torches, daggers, gibbets, and the fatal chalk that set down our devoted heads for slaughter.

Already, in the night of the Sunday, while the assassins were coming down Montmartre hill to fall upon us, while those *regimented* butchers were spreading wide as the lava of volcanoes, and filled the Champs Elysées *(a)*, the banditti of Versailles, in their brutal orgies, were celebrating by their impious songs the flight of M. Neckar, and the proscription of all his adherents; the wretches were dancing to German music: such was the prelude of their intended St. Bartholomew. *(b)*---

But a sudden energy in an instant pervaded all minds, and a general alarm was sounded. Liberty, as it were in the pangs of childbirth, gave forth a loud shriek, which awakened Patriotism in every heart.

The churches were now filled, not with women in tears, but with citizens in arms, determined to defend their lives to the last extremity. During all that disastrous night, those hords of barbarians, who never come out of Germany but to subvert thrones, ran every where about our streets, firing on the people and its asylums.

But the French guards sided with that virtuous people, they did not desert their colours, they marched under the banners of their country; they fought, and dispersed those ferocious strangers.

Mean while, on Monday, it was rumoured at Versailles that 100,000 citizens in arms were going to fall on the Royal Castle, *(c)* not in order to attack the best and most deceived of Kings, but seize on the chiefs of that formidable conspiracy. This fortunate rumour proved the salvation of Paris and of the whole kingdom. Those Catalines and their friends were seized with terror, and the defection of the troops compleated their consternation.

In a few hours they learned that the German camp was destroyed, the invalids stormed, the cannon in our power, the Bastile taken in four hours, the bloody heads of the traitors fixed on poles and carried about through the city; in fine, a guard of one hundred thousand citizens suddenly raised, officered and posted, a standing Town Council appointed, the cannon fixed at every gate and on every bridge of the capital, the States-General constantly assembled for sixty hours. Such was the grand, the awful spectacle that was given by this impetuous nation. Every deliberation, every resolution, was quick and wise. The activity of the Council, the harmony subsisting between the commanders of the different wards, the indefatigable docility of the new militia, continued the same night and day. Such days!---and such nights!---Great God!---who that has not been a witness of that dark illumination*, that wild silence, those distant sounds that awakened every dismal fear, and who that has not experienced during four days those rapid and convulsive sensations, can judge of the impossibility of describing such scenes as those.

It belongs to the energetic pens of the Mirabeaus, of the Lallys, and of the Clermonts, to record those facts on the historic page, and hand them down to posterity. Ah! let them hasten to devote to the execration of all ages the vile, the bloody ministers, who have laid these infernal schemes. The intended slaughter of a whole nation, a crime which Caligula had only WISHED to perpetrate, was within a few minutes of being consummated.

The perfidious wretches!---It is said they did not blush to call in the assistance of our eternal enemies----

The maisons de force‡ were to have been thrown open, and those tygers let loose upon us.

The Bastile was to have protected with its fire, the fire of the ENEMY'S troops.

That road which was clearing at Montmatre, under pretence of giving employment to the poor, was intended to facilitate the carriage of fifty pieces of cannon, which, by way of St. Dennis, could soon have reached those fatal heights, from which we have been so often threatened with destruction.

Immortal thanks be for ever given to God, the protector of the French Empire!

Honor and glory to the brave defender of his country, to him who called us first to arms,‖ and made us repulse, with an incredible vigor, those regimented murderers, who had sworn to exterminate us on that tremendous night!

Eternal shame, infamy and execration to the aristocratic band, to that monster with a hundred hands, who, roaring, has expired under the victorious arm of liberty.

(c) *The King's residence at Versailles.*

* *Sombre illumination.* This expression can no more be rendered into English, than Milton's "*darkness visible*" into French. The following lines of the same poet may perhaps convey the idea meant by the French writer:

"Seest thou yon dreary region-----void of light,
"Save what the glimm'ring of those livid flames
"Casts pale and dreadful ----------."

‡ Bedlams, gaols, bridewells, &c.

‖ It is supposed the Marquis de la Fayette is meant here.

Extract of a letter from Paris dated July 20, received by the ship Cæsar.

"There has been much disturbance here for ten days past. I have been obliged to mount guard almost day and night. All is now settled. The Bastile was taken by storm in a few hours; the Governor killed and beheaded, as was the Provost-Marshal, for having betrayed the country---all the ministers dismissed. The Bastile is now demolishing, as well as the arsenal."

The President of the United States has been pleased to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint Samuel Meredith, Esquire, of this city, Treasurer of the United States: and Major William M'Pherson, Surveyor of Philadelphia, vice Samuel Meredith.

Wednesday, the 9th inst. the Hon. the General Assembly of this commonwealth appointed Robert Lollar, Esq; Register of Wills, and Recorder of Deeds, for the county of Montgomery, in the room of Frederick A. Muhlenberg, Esq; resigned.

Extract of a letter from Maryland, Sept. 9.

"Col. Lloyd has this day caught, at one draught of his 60 fathom seine, in Wye river, 1455 black drum-fish, of which I have 50. On weighing a few, of the largest and smallest of a number caught a few years since, they gave an average of 47lbs. each; at which rate here is a draught of above 67,000lbs. 33 tons or waggon-loads.

On Friday night last five villains entered a house in Market-street, near the Public Square, and after beating one Macfarland who lodged there in the most barbarous manner, plundered the house of what was worth carrying off, including cash to a considerable amount. The unfortunate man was so much injured, that he died on Saturday afternoon.

The perpetrators of the above robbery and murder, all wheelbarrow men, who had escaped from confinement, have since been apprehended.

Salem county, New-Jersey, September 14, 1789.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in the township of Elsenborough, in the county of Salem, an apprentice lad, named DAVID HAMMER, between 19 and 20 years of age, about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made, has a remarkable way, if taken notice of, of opening his eyes larger than common, and giving them a cast on one side and then shutting them for a small time, his hair is very black and bushy and has a down look, had on, when he went away, a fustian short coat and black corded round jacket, tow trowsers, tow and linen shirt and an old hat, he formerly lived nigh Jacob's-town, with one John Platt, in Burlington county. Whoever takes up said lad, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid, by ¶ JOHN JAMES.

September 4, 1789.

BY virtue of precept of sale, under the hand of David Rittenhouse, Esquire, sole Trustee of the general loan office of the late province (now state) of Pennsylvania, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 8th day of October next, on the premises, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a certain tract of land, situate on a branch of Bandywine creek, in Nantmill township, Chester county, beginning at a chesnut tree on the south side of the said branch, thence along a line of marked trees east by south 84 perches, to another chesnut tree; thence north by east, crossing said branch, 14 perches to a white-oak, thence east by south 106 perches to a hickory; thence south-east by east 104 perches to a post; thence south south-west 100 perches, to a post; thence south 14 perches, to a post; thence west 160 perches, to a post; thence north north-west 202 perches, to the place of beginning, containing 210 acres and allowance. Taken in execution as the property of Evan Griffiths, and to be sold by

‡ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

(a) *Elysian Fields, a public walk in Paris, near the road that leads to Versailles.*

(b) *An allusion to the massacre of the Protestants under Charles IX. which was on St. Bartholomew's day.*

Four Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt, on the 26th of laſt month, on the road between Dilworth's town and Weſt Cheſter, in Cheſter county, a *Parchment Pocket Book*, containing one twenty dollar note, of the bank of Penſylvania, one penal note, and ſeveral notes of hand. Payment being ſtopped at all the offices, they can be of no ſervice only to the owner. Whoever will return the book and contents to *John Townſend*, near Dilworth's tavern, or to *Jeſſe Sharples*, at the corner of Cheſnut and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and no queſtions aſked.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 30th ult. a Dutch ſervant man, by the name of JOHN ANDREW PEATS, by trade a taylor, about 30 years of age, a ſlim made man, with ſandy hair tied; he had on, when he went away, a grey mixt ſuperfine coat, with buttons of the ſame, nankeen jacket and breeches, white ſtockings, a pair of half worn ſhoes with large plated buckels in them, and a round faſhionable hat, with buckle and band; he takes ſnuff, is fond of liquor, and ſpeaks bad Engliſh. Any perſon who will take up and deliver the ſaid ſervant to his maſter, or confine him in any gaol on the Continent, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges for bringing him home.

Philad. Sep. 4, 1789. WM. LAWRENCE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forbid harbouring or taking away the ſaid ſervant at their peril. †

A Stray STEER,

CAME to the plantation of William Dilworth, in the townſhip of Birmingham, Cheſter county, about the 11th day of Auguſt, ſuppoſed to be about four years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be ſold very ſhortly to pay charges, by

September 1, 1789. § ISRAEL MONROW.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living at the Carliſle iron-works, in Cumberland county, a Negroe woman, named BETT, about 40 years of age, between five and ſix feet high, ſpeaks good Engliſh and German. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will make for the city of Philadelphia, as ſhe was ſeen on the road between Lancaſter and the city. Whoever ſecures ſaid wench, ſo that I may get her again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by MICHAEL EGE.

Auguſt 26, 1789. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Nether-Providence, Cheſter county, a ſtrawberry roan HORSE, ſuppoſed to be about 7 or 8 years old. The owner is requeſted to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

July 16, 1789. ‡ SAMUEL LINDSAY.

WINDOW-GLASS.

A large aſſortment of the cheapeſt kind, of 8 by 10 and 7 by 9, in boxes of 100 feet each; alſo ſome of the beſt ſorts (which will be diſpoſed of cheap by the quantity)

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his ſtore in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet.---ALSO

BOXES of lowpriced tumblers,
A great variety of ſheet braſs,
German ſtraw-knives,
Dutch ſcythes of different ſizes,
Meylander whetſtones,
Shoemakers knives,
Boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers,
Watch chryſtals,
Fuſee chains, pendants and hands,
German looking-glaſſes,
Pewter table and tea ſpoons,
Leghorn hats,
Silk and linen handkerchiefs,
Temple ſpectacles,
Fine and coarſe gunpowder in quarter caſks,
Shoe-buckles,
Fine braſs wire,
Sleeve buttons, &c.

6 W.

RAN away on the 17th inſt. from the ſubſcriber, living in Springfield, Cheſter county, a ſervant girl, named Mary Burd, between 16 and 17 years of age, dark complexion, ſhe took ſeveral clothes with her, that her dreſs cannot be particularly deſcribed. Whoever ſecures ſaid ſervant, and brings her to her maſter, ſhall have Six-pence reward, paid by

Auguſt 22, 1789. § HUGH LOWNES.

West-Caln, July 22, 1789.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, on the 15th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living at Hibernia Mills, in Weſt Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſorrel HORSE, about 14½ hands high, riſing 7 years old with a bald face, and three white feet, trots and paces. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and gives information, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ISAIAH JONES.

MRS. PINE'S

Boarding School for Young Ladies,

In Eighth-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

YOUNG Ladies inſtructed in every uſeful and ornamental accompliſhment, as Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, all kinds of Needle-work, Drawing, French, Geography, Muſic, and Dancing, under the care and tuition of Mrs. Pine.

The terms and further particulars to be known of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, where the exhibitions of Paintings may be viewed every day (Sunday excepted) at a quarter of a dollar each perſon. tbc3m.

Muſtard and Chocolate

MANUFACTORY,

CONTINUED, as formerly done by W. Norton & Co. and M. Norton & Co. who give *thirty-two ſhillings* per buſhel for *good clean Muſtard Seed*, and in proportion for ſmaller quantities, at the ſtore of the deceaſed, now of the ſubſcriber, on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, about half way between Front and Second-ſtreets, where orders from town and country are carefully attended to, by 3 m. JOHN HAWORTH.

CAME to the Springhouſe, the 29th of July laſt, a black MARE, ſuppoſed to be about 12 years old, 15 hands high, with a ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Auguſt 1, 1789. § CHRISTIAN DULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

HAVING been favored with your ſuffrages at the laſt general election, by voting me to the office of Sheriff, which I have endeavoured to execute to the beſt of my abilities, a continuance of your intereſt at the next election will confer a further obligation on,

Your much obliged friend
And humble ſervant,

Philad. Auguſt 4, 1789. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a reſpectable number of my friends, I take this opportunity to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE when the preſent officer's time ſhall expire; relying on my paſt conduct and my long reſidence amongſt you to recommend me to your free ſuffrages, I therefore earneſtly ſolicit your votes and intereſt to place me on the return next October, which favor, as likewiſe the continuance of your favors, will with gratitude be remembered by

Your friend and humble ſervant,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

‡ *Diſtrict of Southwark, and County of Philadelphia, Sept.* 2, 1789.

To the ELECTORS of the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a great number of my fellow-citizens, I am induced to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE, at the expiration of the preſent officer's time.---Therefore, your placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff at the next election, will be gratefully acknowledged

By your friend and humble ſervant,
JONATHAN PENROSE.

Southwark, Auguſt 6, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

THE favor you have done me at the laſt general election, in placing me on the return with the preſent Sheriff, by a reſpectable number of votes, emboldens me to ſolicit the continuance of your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election, which favor will be held in grateful remembrance, by

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obliged humble ſervant,
WILLAM WILL.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 1, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and other ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING repeatedly experienced your friendſhip, I flatter myſelf my paſt conduct has merited your approbation, I therefore requeſt the favor of a continuance of your votes and intereſt at the enſuing election for the Coroner's Office, which (as heretofore) ſhall be held in grateful remembrance by,

Gentlemen, your obliged friend and humble ſervant,

Sept. 7, 1789. † JOHN LEACOCK, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

AT the laſt general election I was ſolicited by my friends and fellow-citizens to offer myſelf a candidate for the *Coroner's Office*, and the encouragement I then had from the public emboldens me to requeſt your votes and intereſt at the next. Should I be ſo happy as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be ever acknowledged as a favor by the publics friend,

§ 1 w PETER JODON.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends and fellow-citizens, I am emboldend to ſolicit your votes and intereſts at the enſuing election for the office of *Coroner*; if I ſhould be ſo fortunate as to meet with your ſuffrages, it will be held in grateful remembrance, by Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
JAMES PICKERING.

Philad. Auguſt 18, 1789.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others ELECTORS in and for the county of Cheſter.

THE encouragement I have received from many of the reſpectable freeholders and others electors of this county, induces me to offer myſelf a candidate for the SHERIFF'S OFFICE at the enſuing election, earneſtly deſiring your votes and intereſt for the ſame, which favor, if granted, will be acknowledged and gratefully remembered, by *Your aſſured Friend*,

Eighth Month 11th, 1789. JESSE MARIS.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the borough of Reading, Berks county, on Monday evening laſt, a certain apprentice lad, named *Philip Kuntzman*, about 18 years old, five feet four inches high, has a full face, ſtrong voice, and black hair, which he wears tied: Had on when he went away, one lapelled cloth coat of a deep blue colour, one green and white ſtriped jacket, ſtriped breeches, a pair of half worn ſhoes, with ſmall plated oval buckles, a new Iriſh wool hat with blue lining, one red and white ſtriped ſilk handkerchief. He alſo took with him, one red ſpotted velvet jacket, a pair of ſtriped velvet breeches, a pair of breeches and a jacket, both of nankeen, a pair of cotton ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of woollen ſtockings. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward; or whoever takes him up and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Three Pounds, beſides reaſonable charges, paid him by

† GEORGE YEAGER, Hatter.

Reading, Auguſt 18, 1789.

To be Sold at public Auction,

At the New Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the 6th day of October next, at 5 o'clock in the evening, the following Tracts of Land in the State of New Jerſey.

A TRACT containing 7239 acres, in the townſhip of Alexandria, in the county of Hunterdon, commonly called Sir Robert Barker's great Tract, lying in an angle formed by the junction of the river Muſconetconk with the Delaware. This tract is ſituated in the heart of a fine wheat country, and improved by thirty farms, many of which on the two rivers are equal in quality to any in the neighbourhood, thoſe on the Delaware have every advantage of the ſhad fiſhery, and other fiſh in their ſeaſons, and the road to Durham in Pennſylvania running through the tract makes a profitable ferry, at the croſſing of the Delaware, at one of them. There is now a ſaw and griſt mill on this tract the ſeat for the latter being about two miles from the Delaware, is capable of great improvement, and the wheat produced in the neighbourhood, with what may be purchaſed of the great quantities brought down that river, will afford it conſtant employment; it is likewiſe a fine ſituation for a country ſtore, the road to Durham, and the river road to Eaſton, croſſing each other at the mill. The farms on this tract are now under leaſe for a year, from the 25th of March laſt, at the annual rent of £ 529.

A tract in the townſhip of Greenwich, in the county of Suſſex, likewiſe called Sir Robert Barker's tract, containing 860 acres, divided into ſix farms, to which will be added a tract of 250 acres, at about three miles diſtance, laid off to accommodate them with timber, and about 760 acres, which are a part of the original ſurvey, but are now poſſeſſed by perſons claiming under a ſurvey younger than that under which Sir Robert claims, to which they muſt eventually give place. This tract of land is ſituated about three miles above the laſt mentioned tract, about four miles diſtant from Delaware at Eaſton, and lays on the public road from New-York to that place, and the public houſe called the Stone-Tavern, now kept by Jacob Shipman, is on part of the premiſes. No lands in New-Jerſey are better for producing wheat than the lands in Greenwich, and theſe farms are inferior to none in the townſhip, they abound in limeſtone, and are capable of high improvements. In their preſent ſtate they rent at £ 210 per annum, and are under leaſes for one year from 25th of March laſt.

The ſituation of this eſtate, ſo commodious to the river Delaware, renders the tranſportation of all its produce to Philadelphia eaſy, and being only 45 miles from New-Brunſwick, and about the ſame diſtance from Trenton, the two moſt conſiderable market towns in New-Jerſey, and in the neighbourhood of a number of iron works and merchant mills, all which afford a ready market for every kind of produce, renders the purchaſe of it an object worthy the attention of the monied man, as the improvements it is capable of, under leaſes for the uſual term of years, would greatly advance the rents---it is equally calculated for a ſpeculator, as it ſeems at preſent moſt ſuitable to have it ſold in ſuch lots, as may afford him the real advantage of retailing it out by farms. And the proſpect, not very diſtant, of a federal city being built within about 40 miles diſtance from it by water, is no ſmall addition to its value.

John Sinclear, who lives on the tract in Alexandria, and Edward Bird, who lives on the tract at Greenwich, will ſhew the lands to thoſe who want to view them; and maps of the whole, and a ſtate of the title are lodged with Clement Biddle, Eſquire, Notary Public, Front-ſtreet, Philadelphia, John Parker, Attorney-at-law, at New-Brunſwick, and James Parker, at Perth-Amboy, who will be ready to pay every attention to the inquiries of thoſe who incline to purchaſe.

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

JOHN BROOKS,

Glover and Breeches Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has removed to the north weſt corner of Market and Third-ſtreets, where he continnes to carry on his buſineſs in the moſt extenſive manner, warranting all goods ſold by him to be of the beſt quality, and at the moſt reaſonable rates.

HE HAS NOW FOR SALE

Gentlemen and ladies beſt buckſkin riding gloves,
Ditto beſt beaver gloves,
Beſt white and coloured kid gloves,
Boys and girls gloves,
Gentlemen and ladies beſt linen, cotton and nankeen gloves,
Gentlemens furr ditto,
Gentlemen and youths beſt buck and ſheep-ſkin breeches,
Deerſkins for men and boys breeches,
Ditto for the uſe of ſadlers,
White ſkins for the uſe of ſadlers and ſhoe-makers,
Lining, apron, and ſhammy ſkins, &c.

Orders from town and country will be punctually obeyed, upon the ſhorteſt notice, and the favour gratefully acknowledged.

Philadelphia, July 30, 1789. c 6 w.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 16th of July laſt, in Bucks county, four miles above Trenton ferry, a ſhortiſh well ſet Negro man, near 40 years old, of a yelloviſh complexion, yellow teeth, and marked with the ſmall-pox, can play on the fiddle; had on a tow ſhirt and trowſers, old felt hat, ſhort light coloured coat, made of tow and wool, twilled and fulled. Any perſon who brings him to his maſter, or lodges him in any gaol, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive *Three Dollars* reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Auguſt 12, 1789. ‡ PETER VANSANT.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard,
Starch *and* Hair-Powder,
Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.